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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE AS SANITIZED
2003

FROM: [redacted]

NO. HHL-A-436

DATE

	TO	DATE REC'D	DATE FWD'D	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
1.	[redacted]			[redacted]	RYBAT/PBSUCCESS
2.					
3.				seen	BY HAND
4.	Esterline			E	
5.	[redacted]			[redacted]	5. There is food for thought in this psych. The station on Arms and Fuentes may well have application in our Oswald problem. At Reid Airs may have much background info which has not been received to date. [redacted]
6.	King	APR 22 1964		[redacted]	
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.	PBS/file				
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					

FORM NO. 1 NOV 53 51-10 PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED

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VIA Air Pouch
(Specify Air or Sea Pouch)

DISPATCH NO. HUL-A- 436

~~SECRET/RYBAT~~/PBSUCCESS
CLASSIFICATION

DATE 7 April 1954

TO Chief, Western Hemisphere

FROM LINCOLN

SUBJECT: (GENERAL / SPECIFIC) LCFLUTTER
Rough Draft Reports of George E. FIIBING

Attached for your information and for the information of Chief, LCFLUTTER, are rough draft reports prepared by George E. FIIBING.

[redacted]
JEROME C. DUNBAR

JCD/NRC/eaf
7 April 1954

Attachments (3)

Distribution
3 - Washington
2 - LINCOLN

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE AS SANITIZED
2003

~~SECRET~~/RYBAT/PBSUCCESS
CLASSIFICATION

~~SECRET~~

2 April 1954

SUBJECT: The L C Flutter Excursion Into [ ]

On the 25th of March, 1954, this examiner anc [ ] arrived at [ ]. and contacts were made by this team with [ ] [ ]

A short meeting was held amongst the four above mentioned people, and it was decided that Pancho would be given a polygraph interview on the following night (March 26, 1954.) The following afternoon, on March 26, 1954, [ ] decided that his Spanish would not be adequate for polygraphic testings. That evening this examiner, [ ] went to the safehouse, met Pancho, and the polygraph was set up for the first interview.

Pancho was afforded a polygraph test on the night of 26 March 1954. The following questions were asked:

1. Are you sympathetic to the present Arbenz Guatemalen Government?
2. Are you presently working for the Arbenz Guatemalen Government?
3. Are you completely loyal to Col. Castillo and his organization?
4. Have you ever discussed plans of the organization with some person in the Arbenz Government?
5. Have you discussed with anyone the plans of the organization?
6. Are you in the employ or pay of the present Arbenz Guatemalen Government?
7. Are you in the service of any government?
8. Have you falsely answered any question on this test?

9. Is there anything that you want to hide from me or from Col. Castillo?

10. Have you falsely answered any question on your personal history paper?

11. Do you know of anyone within the organization of Col. Castillo who is not loyal to him?

12. Do you have contact with any person who does not agree with the organization and plans of Col. Castillo?

13. Are you hiding anything from Col. Castillo on these questions?

On the polygraph there were no indications of deception on the above questions. Routine numbers test was also afforded Pancho, and this was a successful numbers test.

Pancho appeared quite pleased and impressed with the results of the test.

The second person to be polygraphed was [ ] Three tests were administered to [ ] and there were no indications of deception to any of the questions.

On the 27th of March 1954, [ ] was afforded a polygraph interview during which three tests were administered, and the results were favorable. On the same night, [ ] was administered a polygraph test during which three specific tests were administered, and the results deemed favorable.

The next person polygraphed was [ ] Two tests were administered [ ] and the polygraphic charts indicate deception on pertinent questions regarding loyalty and his present employer. It is the opinion of this examiner that [ ] has not told the complete truth on the questions asked, and that according to the polygraphic charts,

[ ] is an enemy agent.

The same night, [ ] was afforded a polygraph interview during which three tests were administered, and the results of which were polygraphically favorable.

On the 28th of March, 1954, [ ] and [ ] were polygraphed, and the results of which showed no indications of deception to any of the pertinent questions.

On the same night, a young man called [ ] was also afforded a polygraphic interview during which he admitted killing or very seriously cutting up an individual with a knife, and which he has not told the Colonel about. The last polygraphic test administered [ ] still showed signs of deception on various questions concerning him and Pancho. It is the opinion of this examiner that [ ] is still holding out something from Pancho regarding his past activities.

On the 29th of March, 1954, the following were polygraphed with favorable results: [ ]

On the same night, [ ] was also afforded a polygraph interview. The polygraphic charts indicate that [ ] is not working for the Guatemalen Government, is not a Communist sympathizer, is not loyal to Col. Castillo, but is concerned mainly with his own oportunistic ambitions regarding power, etc. The polygraphic charts indicate that [ ] may be in close contact with Ydigoras Fuentes.

[ ] was also afforded a polygraph interview on 29 March 1954. Although [ ] acted very strangely and looked suspicious, his polygraphic charts show no indication of deception to any of the questions.

On the 30th of March, 1954, the following men were polygraphed with results, polygraphically speaking, favorable: [ ] The same day, however, a person called [ ] was afforded a polygraph interview, and two tests were administered which indicate deception on pertinent questions. [ ] when asked the following question, "Do you know of anyone within the organization of Col. Castillo who is not loyal to him?" , refused to answer such question, and instead of answering the question, wrote a note to [ ] in which he said that he would give the names of his suspicions only to Col. Castillo. Polygraphic charts on Mr. [ ] indicate something is wrong regarding the loyalty and status of [ ]

On the 31st of March, 1954, a man called [ ] was afforded a polygraph interview in which he admitted that the Colonel once sent him on a mission to Guatemala City to pick up some documents and to return to Honduras. Subject admitted that he did not carry out this order. Subject declared that his friends warned him about going into Guatemala City, so he did not go. The subject said that he thinks the mission was only a test mission anyway, but he further admitted that he has not told the Colonel the truth. This point was not pursued by the examiner any further.

On the 31st of March, 1954, besides [ ] were also afforded polygraph interviews, with polygraphically favorable results.

It is to be understood that these tests administered by this examiner and [ ] as interpreter did not involve interrogation in any way. They were merely polygraphic testings, and this examiner, to the best of his

knowledge, has with great caution marked those whom he considered to be unfavorable.

The conditions under which the tests were given are as follows: a farmhouse in the hills above [ ] was used as a safehouse. A wooden rocking chair was used as a polygraphic chair. This examiner was promised a few times that he would be given a new chair, but this was never done. The rocking chair was so fixed that it couldn't rock, of course.

The only information on the people given to the examiner was from the PRQ's, executed by the men themselves.

The men, upon entering the polygraph room, were asked to put down their weapon, which is usually a cocked revolver, 45 or 38, and take the test. Almost every man was thus armed with a gun. All the men were tense and rather apprehensive. The men were not told that it would be a polygraph test. All they were told was that the Colonel had sent them up to talk to me.

This examiner and Mr. [ ] unhappily did not achieve a common ground of understanding. This examiner feels that a personality conflict between Mr. [ ] and himself is such that this examiner would not prefer to work with Mr [ ] in any future polygraphic examinations, if at all possible. This examiner also feels that Mr. [ ] probably has the same viewpoint regarding this examiner. The reasons behind these statements have been given verbally to [ ] and to [ ] [ ]. The cause of this disturbance is very likely the fault of both of us.

When [ ] decided to leave on Friday, the 26th of March, this examiner had no recourse but to use [ ] as interpreter. With

the fact in mind that [ ] left [ ] this examiner felt that he should better go along with some of the demands of [ ] and [ ] and to polygraph more than the authorized two persons per day. This examiner was in accord with the viewpoint of [ ] and [ ] that the quicker the work is done, the better it is.

This examiner wishes to point out that his relations with [ ] were most cordial, and there were no conflicts whatsoever.

[ ]

Distribution:
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2 April 1954

SUBJECT: SPARKLE AND SPARKLE #1

Sparkle #1 was afforded a polygraphic interview at his home on the 30th of March, 1954. Sparkle #1 was very cooperative regarding the interview, answered all questions freely and willingly. Polygraph charts indicate subject did not lie to any of the routine polygraphic questions which are usually given during an interview in Building 13. Sparkle #1 is used as a cut-out between [ ] and [ ] Sparkle #1 admitted that once he was given an envelope, or that there was an envelope lying on his or his wife's desk, which he inadvertently opened, but before he could proceed further, his wife, Sparkle, stopped him and told him that the envelope was part of th[ ] correspondence. Appropriate questions were asked covering the above incident, and the charts indicate subject did not read any of the material in any of the envelopes entrusted in his care. In conclusion, this examiner feels that the subject has told the substantial truth on all questions.

Sparkle was also afforded a polygraphic interview as was her husband. Sparkle volunteered the following information freely and willingly: she declared that her father was "pinkish", that he was a personal friend of Ralph Bunche. Sparkle also admitted that her uncle, [ ] is a Communist. The subject utterred also that her piano teacher, [ ] was and maybe still is a Communist.

In 1946 the subject was about 13 years of age, she attended an [ ] meeting in New York City. This meeting was held in New York City's Greenwich Village. Sparkle declared that when she was that age, she was a member of a

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[redacted], and fellow members of this [redacted] who were neophyte Communists. They took her to this [redacted] meeting where she paid twenty-five cents in dues, and she might have signed a card but cannot remember. She utterred that many of her friends in New York City at that time were tinged with the radical leftwing viewpoints.

She declared that she is not a Communist, does not have any Communist sympathies, and she admitted that she does not know a great deal about the Communist theory. She does not believe her father is a Communist, but only labled him as "pinkish". Her uncle, [redacted] is her father's half-sister's husband. Polygraphic chargs indicate subject has told the substantial truth regarding the above information, and indicate also that she has not had any other activity or association with Communists other than the above mentioned items. Sparkle was very cooperative in everything, and very willing to discuss any point whatsoever.

[redacted]

Distribution:
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

When in Washington, D. C., this examiner purchased his airlines tickets to [ ]. He had specified to the Eastern Airlines Ticket Manager that he did not wish to go through Guatemala City. He emphasized the point to the manager that he wanted to avoid going through Guatemala City. However, when this examiner and the interpreter, [ ] boarded the plane at New Orleans, they found to their dismay that the plane was scheduled to land at Guatemala City. The plane landed there at Guatemala City, and this examiner and [ ] took some photographs, and there were no incidents whatsoever.

This examiner, after polygraphing the people in [ ] left [ ] by plane at 8:30 [ ] morning, and about 10:00 landed in Managua, Nicaragua. Here it was necessary to wait for another plane to come in in order to proceed to Panama. This examiner, therefore, under the name of Stephen L. Kann went through customs and went into Managua proper. At 6:00 that evening, this examiner left Managua and went into Panama. (Prior to leaving [ ] this examiner had purchased a transit card for Panama). In Panama, this examiner went through customs again using the transit card under the name of Kann, and at 2:00 left Panama and arrived in Miami at 6:30 A.M. This is to show that this examiner is known to certain authorities in Nicaragua as Stephen L. Kann.

[ ]

Distribution:
1 - [ ]
1 - [ ]
1 - [ ]